S. No.	Name of the Scheme
3	Grant of subsidy to Co-operative Societies of Beedi Industry for construction of worksheds and godowns.
4	Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers.

Education

1	Award of Scholarship to the children of Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Beedi Workers).
2	Financial Assistance to the School going children of Beedi Workers for supply of one set of dress.

Recreation

1	Establishment of Audio Visual Sets/ Cinema Vans/Exhibition of films.
2	Organising Sports, Games, Social and Cultural Activities to Beedi Workers.
3	Holiday Home Scheme for Beedi Workers.
4	Supply of T.V. sets to the Beedi Co-operative Societies to Beedi Workers.

NDC Committee on Employment

1840. Dr. B. B. DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the major recommendations of the NDC Committee on Employment;

(b) the action taken by Government to implement these recommendations;

(c) whether Government are monitoring the implementation of NDC recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The major recommendations of NDC Committee on Employment are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Planning Commission have forwarded all the recommendations to the Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their implementation.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission is monitoring the implementations of the NDC recommendations

Statement

The major recommendations of the NDC Committee on Employment

(i) Besides creation of additional productive employment opportunities, the strategy should focus on augmentation of existing employment in terms of productivity and incomes.

(ii) The augmentation strategy is particularly useful in States where stimulation to agricultural growth, diversification of the economics on movement out of agriculture is needed. In States with higher agricultural productivity and more open unemployment, strategies favouring faster expansion of secondary and tertiary activities would be desirable. More specific strategies are called for in areas with special problems.

(iii) In the realm of sectoral strategies thrust areas should be diversification of agriculture, irrigation, stimulation to rural non-agricultural employment, small scale industries and cottage industries, large scale programmes of construction, faster growth of the services and the informal sector.

(iv) Vast regional variations in work requirements and structure, needs of women; marginal farmers and labourers etc. re-emphasise micro-planning.

(v) A three-pronged strategy for educated employment is needed comprising development of intensive sectors; promotion of self-employment, and raising responsiveness of education and training to labour-market.

(vi) A national wage policy may be evolved for removing irrigational and inequitious disparities in wages and salary levels and to induce efficiency, and for bringing unorganised sector within its purview.

(vii) Increase access of educated women to employment and training, creation of special calls/branches in banks to meet their credit needs and fixing for them a minimum coverage in self-emp'oyment.

(viii) A major re-structuring of on-going special programmes is needed significant part of rural development outlay may be utilised for building rural infrastructure. Redesigned and expanded programme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns for generating wage employment in smaller towns may be taken up.

सिगरेट बनाने की योजना

1841. *श्री जनार्दन यादव : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह* बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास बीड़ी के स्थान पर सिगरेट बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितने बीड़ी मजदूर के बेकार होने की संभावना है और क्या उनका समायोजन सिगरेट बनाने वाली फैक्टरियों में किया जायेगा ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) जी, नहीं। ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन लम्बित नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Regularisation of Workers in ESI, Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi

1842. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class-IV employees promoted as LDC in the Regional Office, ESI, Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that ESI have recruited some LDC from the Employment Exchange who are getting increment regularly while those promoted from Class-IV are not getting increment from the date of promotion and have also not been regularised so far while the vacancies are available for them in the office; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and by when their grievances regarding increment and regularisation are likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) According to the recruitment regulations in the ESIC, 25% posts of LDC are filled on promotion from amongst Group 'D' Staff and 75% by direct recruitment through the Staff Selection Commission (SSC).

During the last three years in the Regional Office of the ESIC, Delhi, 6 Group 'D' employees were promoted on regular basis against the quota of 25%. They have been given annual increments as admissible under rules.

Since the S.S.C. had not sponsored sufficient number of candidates, during the last 3 years, the Regional Director, ESIC, Delhi promoted/recruited 27 LDCs on purely temporary and ad hoc basis from amongst Group 'D' staff of ESIC and also the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange who possessed the requisite qualifications. Their services are liable for reversion/termination on receipt of select panel from SSC. The ad hoc LDCs are normally given annual increments after they clear the prescribed typing test.

बिहार से अन्य राज्यों में गये मजदूर

1843. **श्री जनार्दन यादव :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान तथा 1993 से नवम्बर, 1994 तक कितने मजदूर अन्य राज्यों में गये; और

(ख) सरकार उन्हें अपने ही राज्य में रोजगार तथा अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Conference on Child Labour and Global Response

1844. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference on child labour and global response was organised in the capital recently;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made at the conference;

(c) the recommendations which have been accepted by Government; and

(d) recommendations which have not been accepted by Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that a Conference on the theme Child Labour and Global Response was organised by a Non-Governmental Organisation called Child Labour Action Network (CLAN) in New Delhi from 12th—14th November, 1994.

(b) The Government has not received any report on the details of recommendations made at the Conference so far.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Labourers sent to Foreign Countries by Brokers and Firms

1845. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of labourers cheated and sent to foreign countries by brokers and firms with false hopes and promises but tripped back after some time; and

(b) what action is contemplated to put an end to this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) During the current year till date, 4 complaints have been received from workers who were cheated and sent abroad by registered recruiting agents but were sent back after some time by their foreign employers.